THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

Office, 73 Chartres street | NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 25, 1865. | Vol. XXVII.—New Series. Vol. XVII.—Whole—13,564.

NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 25, 1865.

SAVE YOUR CORNS.—Messrs. Drake and Markham, No. 56, Camp Street, have Fine Morocco Shoes that fit like a glove, only six dollars a pair.

On our second page will be found sheriff's and auction sales, bank notices and various miscellaneous advertisements.

CARROLLTON TRAIN OF SCHEDULE TIME.—A notice elsewhere informs the public that trains of the New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad are now running on schedule time from Tivoli Circle.

BALL AT MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE.—We acknowledge tickets of invitation to a ball to be given at Mechanic's Institute on Saturday the 30th instant. We doubt not it will prove a pleasant affair.

MUSICAL.—We have before us the programme of a grand vocal and instrumental concert, tendered to Mr. Eugene Chassaignac by his pupils, who are to have the assistance of Mr. A. Dantonet, and to take place at the Opera House on next Monday the 25th. The list of pieces comprises a number of selections from the operas of great masters, including three from L'Africaine.

We understand that on the 10th of October a concert will be given at the Opera House by Messrs. Oliveira and Greuling, names which are a guarantee of excellent results.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, in the Story Building, Corner Camp and, Common Streets, is in full operation. Young gentlemen, who wish to obtain good situations should know where to apply to be qualified.

LOUISIANA STATE SEMINARY.—The Louisiana State Seminary of Learning and Military Academy, having been reorganized under a judicious Board of Supervisors, of which Gov Wells is President, and an able Academic Board, will resume its exercises on the 21 of October next; and close a session of nine months on the 30th of June, 1866. Prices and other details connected with matriculation, studies, and general administration, will be found in the announcement elsewhere signed by Gov. Wells, Ex Officio President, and by D. F. Boyd, Superintendent.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.—Mr. Thomas Theard, it will be seen, is called on to submit his name to the Democratic Convention shortly to assemble, as candidate for the office of Superintendent of Public Education. Mr. Theard was formerly well known as City Controller, and as a local School Superintendent, and is therefore possessed of both official and educational experience.

LEGAL.—We would commend to the attention of all having occasion for legal services at Alexandria, La., to the card of Mr. Wm. A. Seay, who has opened an office in that place. M. S. is able, accomplished, and experienced, having practiced law eight years in St. Louis, where he was also editor of the *Daily Leader*. He was also not long since Professor of Ancient Languages and Superintendent of the State Seminary at Alexandria.

Mr. John C. McFaul, Clerk of the steamer Lona, has obliged us with the latest St. Louis and Cairo dates.

Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, had a long interview with the President on the 14th.

The Massachusetts Republicans.

The proceedings of the Republican Convention of Massachusetts show that the party in that State are not disposed as yet to break openly with President Johnson on his restoration policy. The Convention passed resolutions in which a manifest effort is made to avoid an explicit opposition to any particular feature of that policy and at the same time to take general grounds that would free it from pledge to support the policy in all its features. This will clearly appear on a comparison of its principal resolutions, one of which endorses the President in this reserved and qualified language:

Resolved, That Massachusetts, which gave to Abraham Lincoln a unanimous support in Congress, extends a cordial welcome and confidence to his successor and the representative of his ideas, Andrew Johnson, faithful among the faithless, and pledges to him the unanimous good will and support in his efforts to restore order among the communities so lately in revolt, and re-establish government there on the basis of good and exact justice to all.—The late rebellion, now so successfully put down by the loyal masses of the country, was the most wicked,vast and causeless in the annals of history, its motives being the extension of the most abominable system of bondage, and the immediate occasion of the loss of a fairly conducted and constitutionally ordered election; and thus we agree with our chief magistrate that treason is the greatest of crimes, and those who are especially guilty of this great crime ought to suffer condign punishment. Upon the mass of rebels we would inflict no punishment, simply requiring that reformation of their laws and customs which is indispensible, that the country may be speedily pacified and made united for all future time.

Another resolution in subsequent order to the above terminates thus:

And we call upon Congress before whom must speedily come the whole question of reorganizing the southern States, to see to it that the loyal people, white and black, shall have the most perfect guarantees for their safety before any final steps are taken toward restoring the revolted people of the South to their forfeited rights.

And the last resolution is in these words:

Resolved, That we have no theories to promulgate in relation to the right of suffrage, but as a practical question, we declare that so long as the grand issues of the day are the maintenance of the government, the complete integrity of the Union the preservation of the national faith, and the extirpation of slavery, no test can be made or encouraged which will admit to the elective franchise rebel soldiers and traitorous politicians, and at the same time exclude the loyal men who have borne arms and shed their blood in the nation's defence, and whose votes may be indispensable hereafter, as President Lincoln said in his letter to Governor Hahn, "to keep the jewel liberty in the family of freedom." Such acts cannot stand the scrutiny of the loyal American people, incorporated into a new constitution of the Southern States. Congress should rectify the abuse and maintain the public faith toward the freedman, while it provides for the peace, solvency and security of the country.

Here it is plain that, while nominally accepting the restoration policy of the President, the Massachusetts Republicans claim for Congress the final disposition of the whole question, and define terms of the organization and admission of the Southern States quite other than those embraced in the President's programme which is to count as nothing, if its results do not include negro suffrage.

The most authentic interpretation of the resolutions referred to may be found in the speech of Mr. Sumner delivered as President of the Convention. We extract a few of its most significant and Sumnerian passages. Speaking of the Southerners who are now anxious to get back into the Union. He says:

Cunning takes the place of war. As they precipitated themselves out of the Union, they now seek to precipitate themselves back. "*A modern Horse*" *is constructed, which is stuffed with hidden foes, and thus they seek to enter our Troy. Already the rattle of arms is heard, and ominous voices, as the treacherous engine is advanced.*" The Convention in Mississippi tells the story. The barbarism of slavery rages still. The lash and the bloodhound are at large.

Again he denounces the restoration movement in Mississippi, thus:

Il faut me to say, that the whole conparle de [illegible]
théorique, s'est pas a rebel conspiracy to obtain du pouvoir exé
ce prononcer est know that the Convention of est ou mauvé peoh "tells the story" of treason du parti radical and been cordially congratulate à rompre avec lui! its labors by the President. paraît ne pas plus [illegible] towards the President this convalescence par les exand his party is not quesges: considered that the "rebel

"Le fourberie a [illegible] douceurs ont vaincu du Sud se précipitent pomme les s'étaient

into at the instance of the President and approved by him when it took an organized form. Mr. Sumner looks, "with hope and trust," not to the President, but to Congress, to crush the "conspiracy" in question, as these words will show:

Irreversible guarantees cannot be obtained merely by executive action. Something more is needed. No President can safely say: "The state—it is I." He is only a part of the state, and, on this account, there is a new motive to reserve. What he does is subject to the correction of Congress, and therefore cannot be final.

* * * * * * *

Still further, in obtaining guarantees we must look confidently to Congress, which has plenary powers over the whole subject. Congress can do everything needful. It has already begun by excluding rebels from office. It must continue its jurisdiction; whether, through the war powers, or the duty to guarantee a Republican form of government, or the necessity of the case as in territories, is a matter of little importance. It is of less importance under which of its powers this is done, than that it is done. Continuing its jurisdiction, Congress must supervise and fix the conditions of order.

It is on the "plenary powers of Congress" that Mr. Sumner relies for paralyzing Executive policy and defeating the conspiracy in the South to get back in the Union.

From Western Papers of the 18th.

We take from Western papers of the 18th, by the steamer Lona, the following:

General Fremont to Make St. Louis His Home — From Enterprises in Missouri.

[Special Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.]

New York, September 12th, 1865.—Missouri is now attracting the attention of all classes, and large investments of capital will be made in enterprises in Missouri. *General Fremont has concluded to make St Louis his future home*, and I have learned that he will permanently invest some $500,000 in buildings and machinery, and be able to manufacture from thirty to fifty thousand tons of rails per day.

Besides this, there is a project on foot having for its object the manufacture of sheet iron and other articles of iron. If the General is successful in his enterprise, it will give employment to at least one thousand men within less than six months.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND THE RADICAL ELEMENT.

[Special to the Missouri Democrat.]

Washington, September 16.—A few days ago a distinguished New England Senator, noted for his plainness of speech, told President Johnson that it was published and extensively believed that he (the President) intended his future policy to ignore the Radical element, and asked if such was the case. Mr. Johnson, in reply, declared that he never, at any time, had even intimated or intended to cut the Radicals; that he allowed the largest latitude of opinion on the right of the colored people to vote; that all he had done or was doing toward the reorganization of the South was an experiment that might prove successful and might not. If unsuccessful none would be more ready to alter his course than he would be; that one thing the Radicals and all others may be satisfied was, that the freedmen of the South should be fully protected in their freedom and rights.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN WAR.

New York, Sept. 16.—By an arrival from Maldpeda, Uruguay, 28th July, we have additional details of interest regarding the war between the Republic of Paraguay on the one hand and the Empire of Brazil, the Argentine Confederation, and the Republic of Uruguay on the other.

President Lopez had taken command of the Paraguayans in person, but was moving more cautiously than at first, owing to several checks which his troops had received. The allies claim the navy of the Paraguayans was mostly annihilated in the battle of Riachuelo between Paraguay and Brazil, and that on land the Paraguayans had also experienced some material reverses.

The armies of all the contending powers were, however, in motion and recruiting, and all kinds of military preparations were in progress in every direction, but until the rain and cold gave place to more favorable weather, it was thought no decisive campaign would be commenced. There were 17,000 Brazilians in the field.

Montevideo papers announce a United States naval expedition of great strength would arrive on the South American coast accompanied by a Commissioner, whose duty would be to demand and enforce non-interference with the free navigation of the Plate river by Brazil and pay by the Government of that country of $400,000 as indemnity for American vessels destroyed by rebel pirates in Brazilian waters.

A Buenos Ayres' journal, however, says this story has no foundation in fact. The city of Montevideo was said to be in a terrible condition, owing to political intrigues, political arrests, murders in broad daylight, burglaries, robberies and other lawlessness.

New York, September 18.—Buenos Ayres journals contain further and very interesting items concerning the Paraguyan war. There is said to be much apathy regarding it among the people of the Argentine Confederation, who are slow in joining the army. In order to stir them up, Gen. Urquiza, formerly their President, has issued a proclamation in which he says that he considers the earliest festival Paraguay so sacred that he would go to join the legions in the field, even if he should be deserted by his own children.

The Argentine government has made arrangements for raising troops in Europe in order to drive the Paraguayans out of the Republican Brazilian Province of Rio Grande.

The Emperor has ordered that every fit man there must be put under arms, and thirty thousand from other provinces must march at once to assist them.

President Lopez, of Paraguay, is displaying the most extraordinary vigor in his efforts to meet the assaults of the foes pouring by whom he is assailed. Every man and boy capable of service is put into the army, and the necessary agricultural work is to be done by women. It is thought that Lopez has nearly one hundred thousand men under arms, and is well supplied with material of excellent character.

From Europe.

New York, September 17.—The steamship City of Boston, which left Liverpool at 8 o'clock P. M. of the 6th, and Queenstown the next day, arrived here this afternoon. Her news is four days later.

The Confederate bond holders held a meeting in London on the 4th and debated their prospects. Some speakers even contended that the Confederate Government was responsible. A committee was appointed for the 5th of October. Their proceedings afforded no little ground for hope that the bonds destined 1 per cent.

The Liverpool *Post* points out that trade between the Mersey and Southern ports is assuming its old security. Many ships have sailed, and many more are on the berths for cotton ports.

Sir A. Hamilton, the astronomist, is dead.

The Emperor and Empress of the French and the King and Queen of Spain were about to exchange visits at San Sebastian and Biarritz.

The cholera continued active at Marseilles.

In the French markets rentes were quiet at 69f 15c.

Joseph Bonaparte, prince of Musignano, died at Rome.

The reported secret treaty between Austria and Prussia is denied.

There is a vague rumor that Austria is intriguing for the annexation of the Ionian Islands.

The King of Prussia visited Queen Victoria at Darmstadt on the 6th.

The navigation treaty between England and Prussia has been signed.

We have news from the Cape of Good Hope to July 25th. Kaffraria was proceeding vigorously favorable to a free state.

Several of the leaders in the secret Fenian demonstration at Black Rock, near Dundalk, have been committed for trial at the assizes, without the privilege of bail. Prosecution was instituted by orders from the authorities at Dublin Castle.

The *Mark Lane Express* fears that threefourths of the wheat crop will be in a bad condition. The caste plague continued its ravages. It is teated to have made its appearance in Ireland, in the county of Donegal. The Common Council of London headed a subscription with £1,000, to compensate persons who have been compelled to kill diseased animals.

London Money Market—The funds were generally steady and firm. Consols on the 5th closed at 90; the demand for discount continued and rates were unchanged.

Liverpool, 6th.—The cotton sales of the last three days were 65,000, 28,000 bales for export and speculation. Market buoyant at an advance of 1 16d paid generally and closed very firm at the market prices.

The weather has been fine for harvesting operations.

London—Now wheat flat and 2 per quarter lower for inferior kinds; old steady, but slow of sale. Flour inactive, but quotations unchanged. Sugar quiet. Coffee active.

LATEST—COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool, Sept. 7.—Cotton buoyant, but closed somewhat quiet. All qualities have advanced to a trifling extent.

The weather has been magnificent for the crops.

Provisions steady.

Petroleum firm. Holders demand an advance.

Consols for money 89 1/8 to 90; A C shares 78 1/4 to 79; Erie shares 50 1/4; A M 43 1/2; 5-20's 68 to 68 1/2

St. Louis Markets.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 16.

New York dispatches to the Exchange quote flour and spring wheat dull and heavy. Pork firm. Lard better at 28 cents. Whisky firm. Cotton firm at 45 to 46 cents.

Rates of transportation unchanged.

Tobacco—The breaks continued only 75 hhds of which a considerable part was of very low quality, and met with a very dull market. The better grades were well sustained. Sales 4 hhds green logs $3 10 to 4 30, 6 hhds factory $4 70 to 5 80. 16 planters' $6 to 8; 9 hhds common shipping leaf from $8 10 to 11 50; 4 medium do $12 to 14 75; 7 common manufacturing $15 to 23 75, and 2 hhds medium do at $25 to 27 75 per 100 pounds.

Rope and Bagging—Dull and unchanged, and the only sales are in a small way.

Flour—Buyers are holding off, and the market is nearly flat, the only business being in a small way. Sales comprise 100 bbls low spring super at $6; 90 bbls good do at $6 50; 50 choice do at $6 75, 110 spring extra at $7, 50 do at $7 12 1/2, and 50 double extra at $9 per bbl.

Corn—Receipts were liberal, and it being the last day of the week, the market was easier.—Sales comprised 366 sacks choice yellow at 68c; 3,300 do yellow and mixed, subject to Government inspection, at 66c, and 900 do do, subject to Government inspection, at 65 to 65 1/2c per bushel.

Oats—Market steady, with sales of 900 sacks choice at 50c; 1300 do, subject to Government inspection, at 47c; 216 fair and good at 46 to 46 1/2c, and 431 do common at 40c per bushel.

Barley—Market dull, and no sales to report.

Pork and Lard—Nothing transpired in pork. Sales 125 cans prime lard at 25 1/2c, and 50 do do at 25c.

Bacon—The market continues firm, with a good deal doing in the small way. We note sales of 5 casks shoulders at 17c, 5 do clear sides, in new casks, at 20 1/2c, and 10,000 lbs do, packed in casks, boxes and gunnies, at the same.

Tallow—Market buoyant, and sales of 10 tierces prime at 15 3/4c, and 12 packages do at 15 1/4 per lb.

Whisky—The market opened dull, with sales of 55 barrels in lots at $2 25, but closed firmer, with late sales of 170 bbls, in lots, at $2 26 per gallon.

Butter—Market steady and firm, with an inadequate supply of choice, and sales of 15 tubs choice dairy at 38c; 28 do good at 35c, and 20 do do at 33 per lb.

Eggs—Market unchanged, and sales of 5 pkgs at 18c, shippers' count. We quote retail at 20 to 25c per dozen.

Hay—Buyers hold off, and but little was sold We note a sale of 56 bales loose pressed timothy at $16 per ton.

Onions—The market was dull and unchanged, with sales of 77 bbls at $1 40 per bbl., 177 sacks choice at 47 1/2 to 48; 495 do prime at 45c, and 426 do common and fair at 40 to 42 1/2c per bushel.

Dried Fruit—Several small parcels were offered, but the only sale noted was of 5 sacks new peaches, quarters and halves, at $3 10 per bushel, with the sacks.

Green Apples—Sales 114 bbls prime shipping, in good order, at $2 75 per bbl.

Hides—Flint are steady at 15c.

Groceries—The market was steady and firm, but sales from first hands were small. We quote prime Porto Rico sugar at 17 to 17 1/4; prime to fair 16 to 16 1/2. Muscovado at 14 1/4 to 14 3/4. Mice is selling in tierces at 12 1/2 to 13c, and in tubs at 11 1/2c. New York syrup molasses is steady at 60 to 65c. Hanna's New Orleans syrup is selling at $1 in barrels, and $1 05 to $1 10 in boxes.

Soap and candles—The following is the price list of N Shaeffer & Co.; for lots of 100 boxes, with 30c extra for each box: palm soap, No 1; 10c; German soap 12c; mottled soap 12c; extra to fine soap 11c; candles, in cases and bags, 15c; extra family soap 11 1/2c; solar spermaceti 30c; star candles 14 oz. 26; star candles, 13 oz, 24c; tallow candles, 19c, summer pressed, 20c; yard oil $1 per gallon.

Wooden Ware—Two-hoop pails per doz, $3. three-hoop do per doz, $3 30, neat tubs, 3 $2 85; do (5) $3 75, do (8) $4 45, well buckets per doz $7 25 and $8 75, broome, per doz $4 50 and $5 25, washboards, per doz $4 25, tubs, per doz $19 and $16, 1d do $14 25 do 2d.

Manufactured Tobacco—Natural leaf, $1 25 and $1 50; bright tobacco, $1, caddy, do 53; and $1; common do, 50 and 75c; may apple, $1. cut smoking tobacco, 25 and 50c; cut tobacco in bales, 35 and 75c; fine cut chewing, 65c and $1 25.

Powder Shot and Lead—Rifle powder at $10 per keg; blasting do $7, pound canister, 2 dozen in a case, at $22; half pound do, 4 dozen in a case, at $14. Patent shot at $3 50 per bag; buck shot at $3 75, bar lead at $13.

St. Louis Livestock Market, Sept. 16.

Beef Cattle—The market has been dull for the past three days, there being very little shipping demand, and the only consumption required was that by the extreme warm weather. We quote common at $2 50 and 3; fair and good $3 50 and 4 50; prime and choice at $5 and 6 per 100 lbs gross.

Hogs—Supply and demand light, and market dull, with few sales. We quote light fat at $8 25 to 9 50; heavy do at $9 to 9 50 and 10 per 100 lbs gross. Lancaster sold Schuetzman 33 head 209 average at $11; Webster sold to Shankman 40 do, 193 average, at $10 25. Duncan sold McCormack 31 do 160 average, at $8 25.

Sheep—Market very dull and no sales. We quote nominally $2 50 to $4 50 per head. There is a supply but no demand for shakes, of which there are none in market. A lot of 13 lambs were sold by Stetton to Wm. Mitchal at $2 per head. The demand for lambs if fair at $2 50 to 3 60.

Milch Cows—In good demand at $10 to 60 for cows with young calves and for Spuegers. Inferior very dull at $20 to 35.

(From the New York Express, 18th.)

The President's Speech.

The President's speech, which we commended in yesterday's *Express* so heartily, is receiving the endorsement of Conservative people everywhere. The Sun says:

"It is directly in opposition to the views advanced by Ted. Stevens, the radical leader in Congress. The breach between the President and the disciples of negro suffrage will necessarily be widened by this address, and its influence will probably be felt in the political canvass which is now in progress throughout the country. But the conservative masses of all parties, North and South, will doubtless give the speech a cordial endorsement.

The Times says of the President's recent speech in Washington, that the people will sustain and applaud his policy, because:

"It is the only one that can be pursued with safety and with a wise regard for the public good. The action of the Democratic party in this State proves that they recognize its strength, and dare not array themselves against it."

Well—let us now see if, the Republicans in Convention and out, will recognize this pledge for the public good. They have so far put it under the table in the far West, dodged it in Ohio, denounced it through the Abolition journals, scoffed it from Faneuil Hall, and are no where united in its favor.

The Speech of Mr. Stevens.

The late speech of Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, shocks even the Chicago *Republican*, and it shrinks back in horror from the disasterous and bloody page which its adoption would insert in the history of the country. Hear what it says:

His proposition to confiscate the entire property of the conquered rebels is simply impossible of execution. It is also inexpedient, if possible. Such measure would impoverish the South, and plant the seeds of life-long feuds over the whole confiscated territory. What we need at the present time is such an adjustment of the relations between the whites and blacks of the South as shall give the latter the means of protecting themselves, and make it for the interest of the former to deal justly with them. This can be done best and cheapest by giving the negroes the ballot and allowing them to vote themselves into responsibility. Mr. Stevens is in favor of this policy, but his method of arriving at it seems unnecessarily harsh and especially odious of execution.

The New York *Times* refers to the same speech in these among other words:

We do not propose now to enter upon any special criticism of the platform thus laid down by Mr. Stevens. But we beg leave to doubt his right thus to proclaim new principles and a new policy for the Union party, and to brand as "Copperheads and rebels" all who refuse their adhesion to them. Andrew Johnson, for example, would scarcely be considered either a "Copperhead or a rebel," and yet his position is very distinctly and very decidedly adverse to the theory and the policy herein laid down by Mr. Stevens. We do not believe that the people have fought this war for the purpose of establishing at Washington the most relentless despotism the civilized world has ever seen. Nor are they at all likely to regard the extermination of the Southern people as the most effective means of restoring tranquility, promoting order and forming a "more perfect Union." If that is their temper and their purpose, Congress may pass such enactments as Mr. Stevens may demand. Otherwise, we think they will hesitate about it, to say the least.

The English Capitalists at St. Louis.

The St. Louis *Republican's* account of the banquet to the English capitalists in that city on the 14th, thus speaks of their railroad investments and enterprise:

Mr. Hallgarty, Sir Morton Peto and their proxy agent party are greater financial magnates, we dare say, than the mass of our readers imagine. They represent no less than *forty millions of dollars*, invested in American railway enterprises, and are seriously contemplating a project of investing about forty millions more. Their main interest, it has been elsewhere stated, lies in the Atlantic and Great Western Road, seven hundred and fifty miles long, from where it leaves the Erie Road to where it connects with the Ohio and Mississippi. Their idea is to make a common stock of these three great roads, double-track them all the way from New York to St. Louis, contract a branch to Louisville and another to Chicago, and ballast the whole so generously that a speed can be secured equal to that in vogue upon the best European railways. Colonel, as this scheme appears to be, it is not only possible but highly probable that it will some day attain full realization. Both of the gentlemen named in the head of this paragraph are in favor of the enterprise and are already considering ways and means of carrying it out.

From the same account we take the following:

When all were seated, grace was said by the Rev. Dr. Hutchinson. The party then set to work to participate of the viands, after which the President, Col Kennett, arose and delivered a warm welcome to the city's distinguished guests. He referred in an eloquent manner to the progress of St. Louis and the S tate in material enterprise and indulged in many happy reminiscences connected with our early history. He showed that within forty years St. Louis had grown from an inconsiderable village to a thousand inhabitants to a busy and bustling city of nearly two hundred thousand inhabitants. He alluded to the feeling existing between England and America, and hoped that the most amicable relations would always exist. At the conclusion of his remarks he offered the first regular toast of the evening, which was as follows:

Our Trans-Atlantic Guests—Welcome beyond the Mississippi as true representatives of the public spirit of modern capital, utilized by enlightened enterprise.

SPEECH OF A. KINNAIRD, M. P.

Mr. President and Gentlemen: At the request of my friend Sir Morton Peto, I rise to respond to the toast that has just been given, and hope you will allow me to endeavor myself on this occasion, and that you will make some allowance for the feelings that naturally overpower me at this moment at the reception which you have given us, and in responding to the toast I am sure you will feel how the duties which I have long felt under such circumstances has enabled me to realize my hopes, namely, to visit the great country. I intended to come simply as an individual, but never for one moment did I suppose any thing like the reception which you have been kind enough to give us in the far West. (Cheers.) I will frankly own that I never intended to visit this continent without visiting the great Mississippi. And I had looked forward to the happy day when I should find myself in this city, but the reception which you have given me, and the kind manner with which your President has received me, has been a great depth in our hearts (Cheers.) I know I am speaking the sentiments of my countrymen, Sir Morton Peto and myself in the toast; and I will state that I have been nations and have earnestly hoped that between England and this country there should exist the most cordial amity and affection. (Cheers.) I never expected in this city of the far West that you would so far honor us as you have done me. Never while I have intended and have heard with my own ears the compliments you have paid me, by uniting us these two glorious mentioned anthems, that you did us the honor of first allowing me to be played the national anthem of our country, then followed by that which certainly is as well known as the almost equally glorious one of Banner. (Cheers.) I see in the compliments which you have paid us guarantees for that harmonious action of these two great empires, which are thoroughly identified by every common interest. I care not whether you take it as political, or whether you take it in neat religious or social sense, we are bound together as two great nations, speaking one language and having the same common interest. I do earnestly pray that long may it continue that any thing else but the harmonious feeling will continue to be the sentiment and feeling of both these nations. (Cheers.)

But, gentlemen, to return to more local matters, I have listened with the deepest interest to your excellent President, and, if I may judge from what I have seen to-day, he is rather underrating than exaggerating the prospects of your city, and the fair country of the West. (Cheers.) Since we have landed on your shores we have found that which I may say has wonderfully surprised us. Great as I knew your commerce to be, I was not aware that the fertile of this country would be. Now, that I have witnessed with my own eyes and heard with my own ears, I can enter into the feeling of pride which my gentlemen present, and I do from my heart, congratulate you on your congratulate you on the great future that is before you, and of this I feel confident that every one of his desires that each additional year should add to the additional prosperity to this country. (Cheers.) You are a people of vigorous people, but still you are not entirely independent of all the other nations, and certainly not of our own country. I hope the day is coming that there will be a speedy development of the vast capital which we undoubtedly possess, and develop many more speedily the inevitable prosperity of this country. And I for one will rejoice if that which your President has stated to us as to the future shall become true—for one I hope I may be spared to visit this land that I may see the realization of the conviction that this country is destined to be the most powerful and wealthy in North America. President Johnson did not express the conviction that white man can govern himself now. It is his opinion a very unorthodox conviction; it will not be received in Preston, N. Y., nor in Worcester, Mass., nor in the "Hub of the universe," but there it is, and I hope there is little doubt as to how the country of his remarks he has alluded to the peculiar circumstances under which our visit is paid, when you have been brought through a war which is unparalleled in history, but which has brought honor on this country.

Here are those two gallant Generals on my right—(cheers) those two gallant Generals, whom I am thankful to-day I am permitted to see—those Generals who have come from among you, and who claim to have been so intimately identified with you—whom I see those two gallant Generals who have contributed so much to the success of this war, it may it is an auspicious moment, when we are permitted to come and congratulate you on your success.

They will be the first to forgive their opponents. I have never concealed where my sympathies were during the late rebellion, and the success which has attended you will contribute to the honor and glory of this great Republic. I am gentleman. The President has alluded to some personal points. He has stated that we have come really to see whether the resources of the old country can in any way be brought to bear upon and advance the prosperity of this country; and I believe nothing will tend to cement more heartily and cordially that union which we so much had at heart, and which will cement those ties of relationship and mutual interests which should exist between two great nations. I hope that the result of our reception here to-day on reception will be an exceedingly anything of my fondest hope of America, its hospitality, in your good city—will tend to cement the bond of union between us. (Cheers.) I can only say that I hope the result of our visit will be of such a nature as to promote that hearty and cordial feeling, which I am sure exists on the part of the people which I represent. I can only add that the Union which at present exists will go on continually growing stronger and stronger, as we grow older, and that we, as a united people of the Anglo Saxon race, speaking the English language, shall politically, socially and religiously, continually go together, according to the principle which we have had established—namely, liberty and good will to all men. May this feeling and sentiment unite us. The time shall come when it shall certainly prevail throughout the world.

Reported Change in the Cabinet.

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger.)

Washington, September 14.—The time is not distant when there will be an entire reconstruction of the Cabinet. The members whose "time will have come", are Messrs Stanton, Harlan, Speed and Judge Advocate Holt. You may rely upon what I assert. It is the President's wish that his Cabinet shall be a perfectly harmonious one, as nearly so as possible, and when all is ready the change will be made, and the new members duly announced.

Of course, nothing is known as to whom the portfolios will be tendered, nor is it likely the names will be divulged until made public by the President himself.

The distinguished Polish exile, Count Gorowski, has returned from the watering places as brusque and grotesque as ever, and thrown himself into the radical vortex with an impetuosity that is peculiar to him.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The police records yesterday were unusually barren of matter of public interest. There were the usual number of petty misdemeanors, such as drunkenness and breaches of the peace, but scarcely a single case worthy of public notice. The following are the most noteworthy:

In the First District, on Saturday night, Lawrence Leary and John Price were put under arrest by officers O'Callahan and Fyan, who charge the prisoners with interfering with them in the discharge of their duties, striking them and tearing their clothes.

James Hogan was arrested yesterday in the First District, at the instance of Henry Meyer, who accuses him of having a stolen mule in his possession.

THOMAS C. PAYAN.—Do you wish to get fine clothing, at extremely low prices? apply a Thomas C. Payan's, No. 72 Canal street. See his advertisement in another column.

A Washington dispatch of the 21st says the indications are that the President will soon modify or abolish the administration of justice by the Freedmen's Bureau in cases between negroes and whites.

The General commanding in Alabama, Major Gen. Woods, has issued an order suppressing Bishop Wilmer and all the Episcopal Clergy of that State, and closing their churches, for not adopting the prayer for "the President and all in civil authority." The Bishop has recommended the omission, giving as one reason that the prayer was inapplicable under a military authority, for the continuance and prosperity of which he did not think the clergy could conscientiously pray.

Arrival of the Fang Sheay.

The steamship Fang Sheay, Captain John Gough, from New York on the 16 h arrived last night. We have by her files of New York papers of the latest dates, for the prompt delivery of which we are obliged to Purser Thos. D. Kear. The Fang Sheay brings the following passengers:

Captain E L Henry Mrs Lancaster and child, Miss F Robertson, Y S Pike, Wm Wilson, Miss A Miller, H Conroy, W Wishart and lady, Miss Conroy, Jos Lee, J O Shea, A B Sanders, Mrs Sanders, F W Wilson, Mrs Grant, F Carter, Denis O'Brien and wife, Mrs Dr Ann O'Brien, Peter Wilson, John Armstrong and lady.

The steamship Marlopeza, Capt. E Hewes, from New York 14th instant, arrived at the wharf on an early hour this morning with the United States mail, a full cargo of assorted merchandise and the following passengers:

Miss Hatton and child, Miss Reed, Mrs E Wilson, Miss Smith, Miss Hall, Mrs Hall, Mrs Dixon, Mr Dixon, Mr Hatton, Mr Hennessy, John Treanor, Mr Thornton, Mr Hennessy, Mrs Hennessy, Mrs Hennessy, S Benjamin, J Benjamin, Jos Benjamin, Mrs Murray, T B Reed, E V Smith, R W Hatton, Mrs Hatton, Miss Hatton, Miss Hatton, Mrs Reed, Mrs Kelsey, wife and child, J D Sawyer, W Chapman, Miss Jennie E Smith, Mrs Chapman, Miss Jennie E Smith, Mrs Chapman, Miss Jennie E Smith, Mrs